The Pyongyang Times

No. 48 (418) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shakes hands with Comrade Santiago Carrillo

Spanish Communist Party Delegation

Visits Our Country

A delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo, its General Secretary, came to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Arrival

The delegation of the Spanish Communist Party arrived in Pyongyang on November 6 by special plane.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met the delegation.

The delegation headed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, consisted of Comrades Francisco Romero Marin and Juan Calanda, Members of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the SCP.

A huge crowd of welcomers were out at the airport and their faces were overflowing with militant solidarity with the Spanish Communist Party and friendly feelings towards the Communists and working class of Spain.

Placed respectfully at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party.

With the arrival of the guests at hand, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arrived at the airport.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Secretary of the CC

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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG and His Wife Comrade Kim Song Ae

Arrange Dinner in Honour of Cambodian Guests

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae arranged a dinner on November 6 in honour of the friendship delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the NUFK CC and Prime Minister of the RGNUC, as its head and with Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the NUFK and the RGNUC from the Interior Part, as its deputy head, which was on an unofficial visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the NUFK, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk who are on a visit to our country for rest.

The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant unity and fraternal friendship between the Korean and Cambodian peoples.

Sojourn of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, in Our Country

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, now staying in our country, left Pyongyang on November 8 by a special train and arrived on the same day in Hyangsan, North Pyongan Province, a scenic spot in our country, to take a rest.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae saw off them at the Pyongyang railway station.

Travelling with them were Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of the Head of State of Cambodia; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; wife of Kou Roun, Member of the High Council of the Throne; Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of Samdech Head of State; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of the Head of State of Cambodia, and his wife; Madame Sar Saoroth, Chief of the Private Secretariat of the Head of State; and other members.

Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and his wife accompanied the guests.

Hyangsan-up (county seat) was enveloped in a welcome atmosphere upon receiving the goodwill mission of the heroic Cambodian people fighting shoulder to shoulder with us on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front.

Honourably put up in the main street were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, a great Marxist-Leninist and the genius of revolution, and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding Leader of the Cambodian people, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter and a close friend of our people. The portraits were flanked with the slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people!" "Long live Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea!"

Kim Byong Ryul, Chief Secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Hi Jun, Chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, and other responsible functionaries of Party and government bodies and public organizations in the province met the honoured guests of Cambodia at the Hyangsan station.

Standing on both sides of the road from the station to the guest house, thousands of people warmly welcomed the guests, waving flowers.

The North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet in Hyangsan on the evening of November 9 in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Kim Hi Jun, Chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, made a speech at the banquet.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, spoke next.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with sentiments of fraternal friendship.

On November 9 Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and his party looked around the scenic spots and historic places in Mt. Myohyang-san.

Earlier, on November 3 they inspected the Pyongyang Zoo and Pyongyang Botanical Garden.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, received ambassadors of foreign countries in Pyongyang—Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador, on the 6th and Le Dong, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and Nguyen Van Hoa, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam, on the 7th. He had friendly talks with them.

On November 8 he received J. De. Blogli, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the French National Assembly, on a visit to our country, and had a cordial talk with him.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Bulgarian Government Delegation

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 6 the Bulgarian government delegation to the 4th session of the Korea-Bulgaria Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Also present were Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; and Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Yancho Georgiyev, Bulgarian Ambassador to our country, was present.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

Personal Letter and Gift of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

to President of Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia Conveyed by Government and Military Delegation of Our Country

The personal letter from the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Korean colour documentary film "A goodwill mission of the fraternal Somali people," his gift, to Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, was conveyed on October 17 by the government and military delegation of our country, according to a report from Mogadiscio.

Present on the occasion were the members of the government and military delegation of our country headed by Comrade Kim Man Gum, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the WPK CC, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly; the members of the trade union delegation of our country; the members of the documentary film delegation of our country; and Kwak Choi Su, Korean Ambassador to Somalia and a member of the government and military delegation.

Present there were Brigadier General Mohamed Ali Samater, Vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia, Commander of the National Army and Secretary of State for Defence; Brigadier General Hussein Oulmio, Vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Secretary of State for Internal Affairs; Omar Arteh Ghalib, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

On the occasion President Mohamed Siad Barre said: "I express deep thanks to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people and my closest comrade-in-arms, for his personal letter and gift imbued with brotherly feelings and sincerity."

He inquired after the health of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and asked the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to him.

He highly praised the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung which has led the Korean people to display heroism in the revolution and construction and said that he will actively support the noble struggle of the Korean people in any case in the international fields on the basis of the commonness of the two countries.

A friendly talk was held on the occasion.

The Korean colour documentary was screened at the Presidential Palace in Mogadiscio on the same day.

Present there were Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia and other high-ranking officials.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Trade Delegation of Algerian Democratic and People's Republic

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on November 9 the government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce of the ADPR.

Present there were Chong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

Elections of Deputies to DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and People's Assemblies of Provinces, Cities and Counties to Be Held

The Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly adopted on November 9 **a decree on holding elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the people's assemblies of provinces (cities under direct jurisdiction), cities (districts) and counties of the DPRK on December 12, 1972.**

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, Comrade **Walter Ulbricht**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and Comrade **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, in reply to their telegram of greetings on the 23rd founding anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a telegram from Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of **Kampuchea**, congratulating him on his 50th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution and a message of greetings to His Excellency **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile, on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the establishment of the Popular Unity Government of the Republic of Chile.

Friendship Delegation of National United Front of Kampuchea and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Leaves

The friendship delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the NUFK CC and Prime Minister of the RGNUC, as its head and with Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the NUFK and the RGNUC from the Interior Part, as its deputy head left Pyongyang on November 7 by special train after concluding an unofficial visit to our country.

A large number of working people in the city turned out to the Pyongyang railway station with flags of Korea and Cambodia and flowers in their hands to see off the goodwill mission of the heroic Cambodian people.

Respectfully placed in the compound of the railway station were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the Korean people, great Marxist-Leninist and genius of revolution, and a portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding Leader of the Cambodian people, prominent anti-imperialist fighter and a close friend of our people.

The Cambodian guests were seen off at the railway station by Comrade Kim Il and his wife; Comrades Kim Dong Gyu and Chong Jun Taek; Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his wife; and Ministers.

The delegation was also seen off at the railway station by Cambodian guests on a visit to our country together with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, for rest.

The delegation was seen off at the railway station by Ching Chhun Leang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and staff members of the Royal Cambodian Embassy in Pyongyang, Cambodian students studying in our country, Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to our country, and his wife and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Kim Un Hwan, DPRK Ambassador to Cambodia, and his wife accompanied the delegation to Sinuiju, a border city.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung converses with Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party

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of the WPK; Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Secretary of the CC of the WPK; and Members of the CC of the WPK—Kim Yong Nam, First Vice-Director of the International Department of the CC of the WPK, Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the WPK.

When the special plane carrying the guests landed, the multitudes fervently welcomed the goodwill mission of the fraternal Spanish Communists and working class.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Comrade Santiago Carrillo and warmly hugged him.

The guests exchanged greetings with leading cadres of our Party who turned out to meet them.

Little girls presented bunches of fragrant flowers to the guests.

Then in company with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Santiago Carrillo and his party headed for the guest house amidst the enthusiastic welcome of the crowds.

Reception

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on the 7th the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party staying in our country.

Present on the occasion were delegation head Santiago Carrillo and his entourage.

Also on hand were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and First Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a comradely and friendly talk with the guests.

Banquet

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of the 7th in honour of the Spanish Communist Party delegation.

Invited to the banquet were head of the delegation Santiago Carrillo and company.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK; Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Tae Bong, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Department Directors of the WPK Central Committee, Ministers of the Cabinet, and other responsible functionaries of the Party and government bodies and working people's organizations.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

Then the floor was taken by Comrade Santiago Carrillo.

The banquet proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere from start to finish.

At the banquet an art performance was given by the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Talks

Talks were held in Pyongyang for two days from the 7th to the 8th between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party.

The talks were attended by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Secretary of the CC of the WPK; and Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the CC of the WPK and First Vice-Director of the International Department of the CC of the WPK.

Attending the talks from the Spanish Communist Party side were Comrade Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the SCP; and Comrades Francisco Romero Marin and Juan Calanda, Members of the Executive Committee of the CC of the SCP.

At the talks questions of common concern to both Parties were discussed.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Banquet

Respected Comrade Santiago Carrillo,

Respected comrades members of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party,

Dear comrades,

Today we are very happy to meet again comrades members of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Comrade General Secretary Santiago Carrillo, the tested Leader of the Spanish working class and a close friend of the Korean people, and sit together in an emotional atmosphere pervaded with militant fraternity and friendship.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people, I once again warmly welcome your visit to our country.

The visit of Comrade Santiago Carrillo again to our country this time is a clear expression of the deep faith of the Spanish Communists and working class in our Party and people. Our Party members and working people, who became intimate with Comrade Santiago Carrillo through the previous impressive meeting, are now warmly welcoming you and other revolutionary comrades of Spain with great pleasure. Everywhere you go in our country, you will closely sense the feelings of friendship our people cherish for the fighting Spanish Communists and working class.

Korea and Spain are thousands of kilometres away from each other, one in the east end and the other in the west end of the globe. But the Parties and Communists of our two countries are closely linked with each other by the unbreakable bonds of friendship for the commonness of ideology and idea, ideal and goal. The Parties and Communists of our two countries are true revolutionary comrades-in-arms and reliable class brothers fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other resolutely against imperialism and all reactionaries and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Our Party and our people regard it as their internationalist duty, revolutionary obligation to strengthen solidarity with the fraternal Spanish Communist Party and working class and closely follow all your struggle with deep interest.

The Spanish Communist Party has fought for a long time for the freedom and liberation of the Spanish working class and people and traversed the arduous and thorny path of struggle against monarchy and fascism.

In the trying period of the 1936-1939 civil war well known to the world, the Spanish Communist Party organized the "Anti-Fascist Worker-Peasant Red Guards" and formed a broad anti-fascist popular front and waged a heroic struggle against the domestic reactionary clique and foreign armed interventionists who attempted to strangle the young republic of Spain in its cradle.

In the period of World War II the Spanish Communists organized and waged an arduous partisan struggle against the Franco clique and international fascism at home and abroad.

By waging an uncompromising struggle against all the class enemies, the Spanish Communist Party wrote a new page of valor and glory in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Spanish people and clearly exhibited fidelity to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism with blood of its members.

In the protracted bloody struggle the Spanish Communist Party has been strengthened and developed into the genuine vanguard, firmly united and tested organizationally and ideologically, of the Spanish working class, into an invincible political force which has struck its roots deep among broad masses.

Today the Spanish Communist Party, as the militant General Staff of the Spanish revolution, has worked out an independent line and policy, creatively applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of its country, and is resolutely fighting, rallying broad sections of patriotic, democratic forces, against U.S. imperialism and the Franco dictatorship and for the democratization of society, defence of the vital rights of the working people and the victory of the cause of socialism.

The anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of all forms unfolded today by the Spanish Communist Party and working class with the active support of the anti-imperialist, democratic forces of the world is powerfully expediting the collapse of the Franco fascist dictatorship which has imposed so much misfortunes and sufferings upon the people for a long time.

Our Party and our people who are fighting on the same front against the common enemy and for the realization of the common ideal are sincerely rejoiced, as over their own, over all the victories won by the Spanish Communist Party and working class, and warmly hail them. We sternly denounce with surging indignation the fascist atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Franco clique in Spain and express active support and firm solidarity for your righteous struggle.

The Spanish Communist Party and working class will further accumulate the revolutionary forces through their struggle and smash the reactionary rule and win final victory when the time comes.

Dear comrades,

The current visit to our country of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo, a staunch anti-imperialist revolutionary fighter and ardent communist, is a great encouragement and support to our people who are building socialism standing face to face with U.S. imperialism and struggling to achieve the independent reunification of the country.

Today our people are waging a strenuous struggle to consolidate and develop the success of socialist industrialization and bring earlier the complete victory of socialism, upholding the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Party beneath the banner of the *Juche* idea.

The recent publication of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independent, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down by our Party opened a new prospect on the road ahead of our people to the reunification of the country.

We sternly denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors for trying to meddle in the internal affairs of our nation even today when the Koreans started sitting knee to knee with each other to negotiate about the question of the reunification of Korea. We hold that the question of Korea's reunification must be left to the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

The south Korean authorities, too, should faithfully implement the agreed points of the north-south joint statement, which they solemnly promised to fulfil before the entire compatriots and world public opinion, from the true national stand of *Juche* and in the spirit of loving the country and the nation.

In order to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by embodying the spirit of the north-south joint statement, the north and the south should work in cooperation and collaborate with each other in all fields.

The north and the south should remove mistrust and misunderstanding at an early date, unite with each other to reject outside forces and put an end to national split and thus build a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent state and hand down a reunified land to the coming generation.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express highest tribute and warm thanks to the Spanish Communists and working class for their consistent and active support to the revolutionary cause of our people and, especially, for their firm solidarity with our Party in the struggle for chasing the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and independently reunifying the country.

We are very happy to note that the friendship and solidarity between our two Parties are further consolidating and developing with each passing day in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and demonstrating ever greater vitality.

We will continue in future, too, to vigorously forge ahead, firmly joining hands with the Spanish Communists and working class along the one road of revolution, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Today we, meeting with the mission of the Spanish working class, significantly mark the 55th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution together with the progressive people the world over.

The victory of the October Revolution which ushered in a new era of the liberation of mankind, a new era of the proletarian revolution, testified to the great vitality of Marxism-Leninism and inspired hundreds of millions of toiling people on the globe to the struggle against oppression by capital.

We will fight on relentlessly against imperialism and colonialism and for peace and democracy, national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism, uniting with the peoples of the socialist countries, uniting with the Communist Parties and Workers' Parties, uniting with the world working class and uniting with all the revolutionary people of the world under the revolutionary banner of Leninism.

Sincerely hoping you will spend fruitful days during your stay in our country and make a success in the current significant visit, I propose to drink this toast to the victory of the historic cause of the world working class, to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Parties and peoples of our two countries, to the health of respected Comrade Santiago Carrillo, to the health of comrades members of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party, our esteemed guests, and to the health of comrades present here.

Speech of Comrade SANTIAGO CARRILLO

at Banquet

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people,

Esteemed comrades of the Central Committee of the Party,

In the name of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party, I extend heartfelt thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party of Korea and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the warm hospitality accorded us.

Our hearts are stirred to emotion upon meeting again with you who accomplished the glorious revolutionary cause of liberating the country from the Japanese imperialist occupation, you who defeated the ferocious Yankee aggressors, you who are gaining great successes in the building of a new society of socialism under the condition of direct confrontation with imperialism which is still oppressing the compatriots in the southern land, and you who highly appreciate the struggle of the Spanish Communist Party and people for liberation, democracy and socialism.

The fact that our two countries are far away from each other geographically and that our historic courses are different can never be a condition for restricting the deep amity and close fraternal relations existing today between you and us.

Though the languages are different and our words and phrases are different, we speak with the same thinking and idea for the commonness of our cause of liberating our peoples, liberating mankind from imperialist bondage and achieving the victory of the socialist revolution so that the world people may enjoy a free and happy life alike.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Dear Korean friends,

Relations of great friendship and trust were forged between us through the first visit of our delegation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1969.

At that time I had the privilege of having a talk with Comrade Kim Il Sung for many hours.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, you spent your precious time to personally receive us, though you were so busy attending to the state affairs, taking the heavy burdens of work for the country upon yourself, and even under the situation of direct threat created by imperialism, and informed us of the situation obtaining in the country and universal problems and exchanged views with us on the matters of common concern.

The idea and judgement you told us at that time were very valuable for us.

Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Your appraisal of the world situation, the depth and width of your ideas and your approach to the questions facing the Spanish Communist Party and people taking them as your own—all this moved us immensely. The talk at that time was very beneficial to our two Parties, I think.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, I still vividly remember what you told my delegation earnestly about the prospect of Korea's reunification and the necessary stages on the way to the reunification of the country.

The plan conceived by you at that time might have appeared to be an infeasible dream to some observers possessed of superficial conception.

It is only three years since then, but your plan has begun to be carried to realization today.

Talks for the peaceful reunification of Korea started and the first agreement has already been reached.

The gate of reunification has been flung open by the unanimous desire of the Korean people for reunification, the desire to erase for good the Demarcation Line of the country artificially bisected by U.S. imperialism and achieve reunification as one nation, to continuously develop the glorious history of freedom and independence, particularly, by the patriotic and outstanding will possessed by you Comrade Kim Il Sung. We believe that the trials will be surmounted in whatever adversity and a brilliant and complete victory will be achieved on the road of the reunification of the country.

All these facts show that you have a wise insight into the course of the development of history, the main forces of the Korean nation and the essence and weak points of the policies of imperialism in shaping the plan of Korean reunification.

Life proves that the revolutionary volition of the people for liberation is sure to win, whatever difficulties may come.

From this angle we are following the developments in Indochina.

The heroic Vietnamese people and Cambodian and Laotian peoples are inflicting inevitable defeats upon U.S. imperialism in the protracted and hard war.

Neither the most brutal and destructive bombings nor methods of mass destruction could ever break the indomitable will of the Indochinese peoples.

As the Workers' Party of Korea does, our Party regards it as its sacred task to express unbounded solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian peoples.

The policies of our two Parties are characterized by most resolute and invariable proletarian internationalism.

Our two Parties hold fast to the stand of Marxism-Leninism.

On this principle we are incessantly fighting for the unity of the international communist movement and working-class movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, you and the comrades of the Central Committee of your Party and we are actively striving in order that the possible differences between various units of the communist movement in appreciating this or that question might not be an obstacle to unity and solidarity under the condition of confrontation with imperialism, the common enemy who must be defeated by joint struggle and efforts.

You and we are striving alike to reinforce the front of the struggle of all the anti-imperialist forces.

This function this evening is taking place on historic November 7, the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Today when 55 years have passed, both you and we remain faithful to the principle of the Great Socialist Revolution and the ideology of Leninism.

The great Lenin held aloft the invincible banner, the banner of communism, the banner of liberation for the people at that time.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people,

Comrades of the Central Committee of the Party,

Our two Parties are fighting imperialism under the specific conditions of their countries and hold that every country and every Party should firmly adhere to the principle of independence, the cornerstone of genuine international relations, against flunkeyism, thereby advancing with the banner with which Lenin led the October Revolution to victory in 1917.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, you sagaciously formulated the *Juche* idea.

You spoke of the principle of *Juche* as follows:

"...It means to embody independence and creativeness so that one solves all problems of revolutionary struggle and constructive work mainly with his own efforts from the independent and creative stand, and according to the specific realities of his own country.

"The revolution can neither be exported nor imported. Foreigners cannot carry out the revolution for us. The master of the revolution in each country is the people of the country themselves and the decisive factor of victory in the revolution is the might of the country itself."

The Spanish Communist Party fully shares with you the same view on the principle of *Juche*.

This principle is our rule of action.

We consider that we should use our own brains and solve the questions related to our revolution. For the commonness of this principle, you and we are linked with each other by close ties and genuine fraternal bonds, I think.

Concluding my speech, I propose a toast to the peaceful reunification of Korea,

to an early realization of the new proposal of national reunification reflecting the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people, advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung,

to the health of our respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected friend of the Spanish Communist Party and people, and

to the health of you comrades here who are carving out the free and happy life of the entire Korean people.

Historic Conferences of Great Significance in Development of Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle and Korean Revolution

On the Occasion of 41st Anniversary of Songgang and Myongwolgu Conferences

Today our people mark the significant 41st anniversary of the Songgang and Myongwolgu Conferences convened under the personal guidance of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Songgang Conference held in the autumn of 1931 and the Myongwolgu Conference convened on December 16 (in November according to the lunar calendar) that year were historic conferences of great significance in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people and the whole Korean revolution.

At that time the revolutionary situation in our country was very difficult and complex.

Invading Manchuria the Japanese imperialists who had long pushed forward preparations for aggression on the continent intensified their suppression of the Korean people as never before in an attempt to turn our country into their "solid logistical base." Especially, they conducted mass slaughter in the areas along the River Tuman-gang bordering on the northern frontier of our country and the Korean-inhabited areas in Manchuria where the flames of revolution were very fierce. They blustered that "...Kill a hundred Koreans, and there will be at least one Communist or one Young Communist Leaguer among them. Arrest and kill them without any mercy...."

Our people were driven into the crossroads—sit and die or rise and fight.

This situation urgently demanded that a more active struggle be waged in order to save our people from distress, annihilate Japanese imperialism and achieve the restoration of the fatherland.

To cope with the fast-changing situation, the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Songgang and Myongwolgu Conferences.

At the Songgang Conference he analyzed and summed up in an all-round way the preparatory work for the armed struggle stepped up following the Karyun Conference and on this basis he called upon the people to rise up with arms in hand in the sacred anti-Japanese struggle for the restoration of the fatherland. He said that the solely correct way for winning victory in the Korean revolution was to conduct the armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

...It is no easy task for us to take up arms. The situation obtaining today, however, compels us to take up arms.... We must fight, pooling weapons, money and all the strength we have. The question will not be solved if we merely sit and lament or wail at the sight of the enemy's bestial atrocities. We must rise and fight in arms....

After the Songgang Conference he energetically pushed ahead with the work for realizing the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle. On the other hand, he convened the Myongwolgu Conference, a meeting of Party and Young Communist League cadres, to take decisive measures for waging the armed struggle.

At the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a historic speech "On Organizing and Waging an Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism."

In the speech he taught that the armed struggle must be waged to wipe out the Japanese imperialist aggressive armed forces and achieve the restoration of the fatherland and that the armed struggle must be waged with guerilla warfare as the basic form, for the objects of the armed struggle were the powerful aggressive armed forces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Guerilla warfare is a method of armed struggle which makes it possible to give heavy political and military blow to the enemy while preserving one's own forces and wipe out the numerically and technically superior enemy with a small strength." ("On Organizing and Waging an Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism," Korean ed., p. 6.)

He advanced concrete policies for unfolding the armed struggle.

He said that to defeat the enemy's counterrevolutionary forces it was imperative to form an Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army (the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army) as a standing revolutionary armed force. And he explained the character and mission of the guerilla army, the principles of building revolutionary armed forces and concrete ways for strengthening them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that as a genuine armed force of the Korean people the AJPGA should be a Marxist-Leninist army designed to overthrow the Japanese imperialist robbers, win the country's freedom and independence and build in the country a happy socialist, communist society free from exploitation and oppression in future.

He taught that the AJPGA assuming this mission should be formed with workers, peasants and patriotic youth, that the leadership of communists be firmly guaranteed in it and that its ranks be firmly built up politically and ideologically and in military technique.

And saying that weapons are one of the two major factors of the armed forces, he instructed that to arm oneself one must not only wrest weapons from the enemy but also manufacture them on one's own.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that under the condition where the armed struggle was to be waged by means of guerilla warfare it was necessary to build guerilla bases.

He taught that under the condition where the armed struggle was to be waged without any rear in the homeland or any assistance from the regular army, the guerilla bases should be the strongholds and logistical bases of the armed struggle. And he said that under the condition where the anti-Japanese armed struggle was to be waged in the basic form of struggle of the Korean revolution, the guerilla bases should serve as the operational base of the revolution to give guidance to the whole Korean revolutionary movement and successfully expand and develop it, and as the powerful stronghold and base of the revolution preserving the revolutionary forces from white terrorism of Japanese imperialism and rearing them.

He gave correct explanation of the form and mission of the guerilla bases and conditions for setting them up.

He taught that the guerilla bases should be established in the form of liberated areas in the areas favourable for exerting revolutionary influence on the people in the homeland and disadvantageous for the enemy to attack with modern weapons. Saying that there should be the revolutionary army, the revolutionary government and the revolutionized masses in the liberated areas, he taught that the guerilla bases should be set up in the broad areas along the River Tuman-gang.

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that in essence the guerilla warfare was the people's war actively participated in by the people. He set forth concrete policies on forming an anti-Japanese united front embracing the whole nation and laying a more solid mass foundation of the armed struggle by educating and awakening all sections of anti-Japanese masses and uniting them in the revolutionary organizations.

With a view to isolating and weakening the enemy to the maximum and dealing powerful blow at him, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the policies and ways for strengthening militant solidarity with the Chinese Communists and the revolutionary people opposed to aggression of Japanese imperialism and for forming a common front with the Chinese anti-Japanese units, a nationalist armed force.

In conclusion Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that to carry out these tasks with credit it was necessary, before anything else, to strengthen the Party organizational work and the Young Communist League work. He said

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The Leader of the People

"Let's Sit and Wait Here at Yard Till the Hostess Awakes"

In May 1952 when the great Fatherland Liberation War was at its height, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went to Wonhwa-ri, Tongam-myon, Taedong county (now Wonhwa-ri, Suman county) for on-the-spot guidance.

He had already known about the actual conditions of the village. When he attended a plenary meeting of the Taedong county Party committee in February 1952, he had talks with peasants. That time he was given a full account of them by the chairman of the village women's union.

He arrived in the village early in the morning. The morning star was still twinkling in the sky.

Comrade Dok Su, his adjutant, called at the home of the chairman of the village women's union to ask her to provide a room for the Leader's rest.

When he entered the home yard, Comrade Kim Il Sung stepped him and said:

"Comrade Dok Su, don't wake the hostess up. She is sleeping heavily. If you wake her up, it will cause a trouble to her. The day will break soon. Let's sit and wait here at yard till the hostess awakes."

The adjutant, floundering, entreated him not to stay outdoors.

"Never mind. It's better for me to stay at yard and breathe the morning air.... Go and bring a sheaf of straw." He answered with a smile.

The adjutant was perplexed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung seated himself on the stack of straw at yard and told his entourage to come and sit. The morning breeze blew. It was still chilly.

In the days of arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle he often stayed outdoors all night, because he did not want to knock people up and ask for shelter. In bivouacs he used to look around campfires late at night and burn woods in person to keep heat for sleeping soldiers. Thinking of this noble character of the Leader, his suite members drooped their heads.

The darkness was clearing slowly. The hostess awoke and came out.

She walked down to the yard rubbing her eyes. The Premier stood up and approached her. When she saw him, she stopped with a start.

"What a surprise! You Premier have come..."

She could say no more, and stood motionless.

"How are your family getting along?..."

He asked affectionately, and told her to go to the field and have talks. And he walked for the field and all his suite members followed after him.

The morning sun shone on the earth. Peasants came out to till the fields, taking camouflaged cows.

In the midst of field the Leader halted and took his place on the grasses.

She offered him a mat which she had brought with her.

"No, thanks. I feel comfortable sitting on the grasses." Saying this he refused.

How could one imagine that in the grim days of war when life and death battles were being fought against the enemy, U.S. imperialism, Comrade Supreme Commander who was bearing burdens of all work for the war on his shoulders would call at a village early in the morning and discuss the farming with peasants?

Comrade Kim Il Sung asked peasants how the tilling and sowing were going on, and showed the way to overcome the shortage of manpower and draught animals.

Now, when visitors come, the people of Wonhwa-ri say to them:

"This village is the very one which the Premier visited at dawn one day. Reluctant to wake the peasants up, he sat on a sheaf of straw at yard and waited till the day broke."

Li Chang Gyu

Taedong Plain Visited by a Bumper Year

A bumper year has come to Taedong county, one of the rice bowls in our country.

Wonchon, Dokchon and Chunghokwa-ri co-op farms are expected to gather 0.8-1 more ton of rice per *chongbo* than last year.

Notably, on the Wonchon-ri Co-operative Farm most of the thrashing job has been finished and the actual harvest of many of its work-teams increased by 1-1.5 tons per *chongbo* as compared with last year.

According to data compiled at the County Cooperative Farm Management Committee, there is a sure indication that an average of 500 kg more rice will be reaped from every *chongbo* of the more than 10,000 *chongbo* of paddy fields.

Dry-field farming has yielded a very fine fruit.

The per-*chongbo* output of wheat and barley which were planted on several hundred *chongbo* as the first ones in two-cropping amounted to 6 tons respectively, and maize and vegetables planted after the cultivation of those crops have done quite well. The output of vegetables per *chongbo* will be 50 tons greater than last year.

A good harvest is also expected at the orchards lying on high and low hills.

The grain yield of the Taedong county this year will climb up to 123 per cent in comparison with 1968.

The Taedong county which has gathered an abundant autumn harvest is now abustle with thrashing and tilling everywhere.

In fact, the weather conditions of our country this year has been quite adverse. The average temperature in spring remained low for a long time and it was followed by a severe drought and there was a long spell of rain in late summer, and this affected the growth of crops unfavourably.

However, this year too, the county, like other counties, saw a bumper crop thanks to the deep concern of the Leader for agricultural production and his wise guidance for acceleration of the rural technical revolution.

In his New Year Address of 1972, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should continue an energetic struggle in agriculture to raise the levels of mechanization and chemicalization in its production and widely introduce the water-sprinkling system."

Keeping the Leader's teaching deep in their hearts, the agricultural working people in the county rose like one man in the struggle to turn out more grain. Specifically, they launched a vigorous labour campaign from the outset of the year; they strove to gather a proud, abundant harvest this year which witnessed the 60th birthday (April 15) of the fatherly Leader, the most auspicious day of our nation.

Under the direction of the Co-operative Farm Management Committee, the cooperative farms in the county converted several thousand *chongbo* of paddies into standardized plots this year, using hundreds of tractors, excavators and bulldozers.

The proportion of mechanization has been raised markedly in all the farming operations from sowing to harvesting.

Chemicalization has also been actively promoted in agricultural production. The amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* this year was much more than last year and, especially, herbicides were applied to all the cultivated land, which ensured a timely weeding.

This made all the farm work easier and helped the peasants carry it out in good time.

Besides, all the co-op farms in the county directed much effort to placing agriculture on a scientific and technical basis.

First of all, they selected seeds suited to the local soil conditions and climate and energetically introduced advanced farming methods, for instance, in rice growing the introduction of cold-frame rice seedling method was 100 per cent in the county.

Thus, this year they wound up rice transplanting more than 10 days earlier than usual.

Moreover, the co-op farms set up a still more rational and scientific manuring system as the production of high-quality organic fertilizers grew and the amount of chemical fertilizers applied swelled sharply. They ameliorated land extensively in various ways such as soil carpeting and cold-water draining.

On the other hand, they introduced the water-sprinkling irrigation system in the two-crop dry fields of several hundred *chongbo*.

As mentioned above, through a tenacious struggle for carrying through the teaching of the Leader, the agricultural working people in the Taedong county successfully overcame unfavourable weather conditions, cultivated all kinds of crops well and brought about a rich harvest.

In high glee over their bumper crop, they are now hurrying with thrashing and preparing for next year's farming with redoubled vigour.

Han Su Chon

This year is a year of unusual abundance in our country.

Good harvests have been reaped everywhere—in the plains and even in the intermediate areas and mountainous regions.

All crops, among them rice, wheat and maize, have grown well. Vegetable cultivation, too, has proved fruitful.

This year's rich crop harvests have brought a great joy to our farmers, and they are exerting much efforts to fully prepare the coming year's farming for a bigger yield.

With the sense of responsibility that they are the supplier of rice for the country, they are tending their fields with utmost care. They are now pushing forward autumn tilling with a plan to upturn their land twice more before the rice transplanting season next spring, that is, to introduce a thrice-tilling system on an overall scale.

Photo: Autumn tilling is under way on the fields of the Paeksok Cooperative Farm, Sinchon county

Fresh Successes in Chemical Industry

Workers and technicians of the chemical industry in our country have fetched a big leap in the production to carry out the great plan set forth by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Sunchon Fertilizer Factory and many other plants and enterprises effected innovations by attaining the level of production of the end year of the Six-Year Plan.

The Aoji Chemical Factory fulfilled the yearly plan of production of fertilizers and methanol by the end of September last and the Kaesong Chemical Factory and other plants carried out this year's plan ahead of schedule.

As a result, this year's plan which was set far greater than that of last year has been overfulfilled in the chemical industry.

According to statistics for the last nine months issued by the Chemical Industrial Ministry, the output of vinalon increased by 22 per cent, vinyl chloride by 56 per cent, staple fibre by 23 per cent and phosphorous fertilizer by 35.5 per cent, as against the corresponding period of last year. Progress was made in the production of acid, alkhali and other chemicals, too. Vinalon fibre and vinyl chloride industries hit the targets for the end year of the Six-Year Plan.

All the achievements are attributable to the energetic struggle of our Red chemical workers, faithful to the Leader, who have unfolded a vigorous technical innovation drive under the banner of the three major tasks of technical revolution set by him and have striven to utilize the existing foundations of production more effectively.

During that period automation was applied in all the production processes in the youth bicarbonate workshop of the Aoji Chemical Factory and a series of process of nitrogen production at the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory. Other factories, too, launched the technical innovation campaign continuously and raised labour productivity.

The February 8th Vinalon Factory, Vinyl Chloride Factory and other plants pressed ahead with the technical reconstruction of the existing equipment and expansion projects to keep inter-branch balances better and boost the production capacity radically.

Our chemical factories and enterprises are now making uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance to reach the production level of the end of 1973 of the Six-Year Plan by the year end, keeping up the spirit they displayed in the pre-schedule fulfilment of this year's plan.

Agreement Reached on Establishing Diplomatic Relations between Government of DPRK and Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

A joint information was made public on establishing diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The joint information said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan agreed on November 9, 1972, to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level for further strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

(Continued from Page 2)

that only by so doing was it possible to successfully fulfil all the tasks raised in carrying on the armed struggle and creditably step up organizational and ideological preparations for founding a united Marxist-Leninist Party.

All the policies expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Myongwolgu Conference were solely correct policies based on the scientific analysis of the obtaining revolutionary situation and the balances of forces between the enemy and our side and they were the most revolutionary, anti-imperialist policies aimed at defeating armed counterrevolutionary forces by the strength of the people in arms and attaining fatherland restoration.

And they were the wisest policies which embodied the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to solidly build up the internal revolutionary forces and secure everything necessary for the armed struggle by one's own efforts.

The Songgang and Myongwolgu Conferences convened and guided in person by Comrade Kim Il Sung were historic conferences which clearly indicated the most scientific orientation and ways for realizing the *Juche*-oriented line of anti-Japanese armed struggle set forth by him at the Karyun Conference and rendered it possible to develop the revolution of our country onto a higher plane. These conferences recorded a page shining with immortal exploits in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people.

He founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army on April 25, 1932 and waged the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle and achieved the restoration of the fatherland crushing the Japanese imperialists. Thus Comrade Kim Il Sung brilliantly realized the policies he himself set forth at the Songgang and Myongwolgu Conferences.

Observing the 41st anniversary of the Songgang and Myongwolgu Conferences, our people are now filled with an adamant resolve to equip themselves more thoroughly with his great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, and struggle more vigorously to hasten the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the ultimate victory of the revolution, rallied close around him.

Kim Jae Ok

New System of Agricultural Guidance That Brought About Epochal Change for Final Solution of Rural Question

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, created a new system of agricultural guidance with the county co-operative farm management committee as its basis eleven years ago. This led to a great change in directing and managing the rural economy in our country.

In those days new circumstances presented themselves in our rural economy.

The co-operative farms grew in size and the rural technical revolution was pushed ahead on a full scale. As a result, agricultural production, like industrial production, gradually came to represent a complex technical process, and the material and technical foundation of the rural economy was expanded and strengthened still more.

The county people's committees which used to guide agriculture by administrative methods were unable to give technical guidance to it and ensure it materially, in conformity with the new circumstances.

Such being the situation in December 1961, the Leader gave on-the-spot guidance in the work of Sukchon county, South Pyongan Province, and took measures to institute the county co-operative farm management committee which would undertake agricultural guidance in place of the people's committee to keep up with the changing realities in our countryside which gave rise to the demand for a higher level of state guidance.

He saw to it that the county co-operative farm management committee, maintaining a unified control over the agro-technicians and state enterprises in the service of agriculture, organized and guided the management activities of the co-operative farms directly on the spot.

Consequently, the management committee became a specialized organ of agricultural guidance which exercised in a uniform way the function of directly guiding **the co-operative farms and that of** directly bringing the material and technical assistance of the state to the co-operative economy.

Later on, Comrade Kim Il Sung took an epochal measure to institute the provincial rural economy committees and reorganize the Ministry of Agriculture into the Agricultural Commission. Thus, a well-coordinated system for guidance of socialist agriculture was set up, ranging from the county to the central authority.

On November 13, 1962 when the newly-organized system of agricultural guidance proved immensely advantageous, the Leader delivered a historic speech "On Further Strengthening and Developing the County Co-operative Farm Management Committees" at a consultative meeting of Party functionaries and agricultural workers of South Pyongan Province. In the speech he analyzed to the full the advantages offered by the management committee.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, taught:

"The first advantage offered by the county co-operative farm management committees is that these committees give leadership to the rural economy by the industrial method of management." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 441.)

The industrial method of management consists of strengthening technical guidance of production and carrying on all the management activities in a planned and organized way—from planning to the organization of production, utilization of land, farm machines and irrigation facilities, the development of technology, the supply of materials, the allocation and organization of the labour force, the distribution of products and the financial management.

The keynote of the industrial method of management is technical guidance of production.

The management committee gives technical guidance to production through two systems: one is a system where the guidance is given with its chief engineer as chief of staff and another is a system where the guidance is given through chief engineers of the co-operative farms and technical instructors of workteams of the farms.

The system of technical guidance of production has several components. Most important of them is the scientific and technical guidance in farming.

The management committee leads the co-operative farms to draw up a detailed plan for each plot on the basis of technical data available, properly allocate crops and choose their varieties on the principle of right crop on right soil, set the scientific methods for applying fertilizers and agricultural chemicals and work out tables of technical process of all farming operations in each plot so as to do farming in a scientific and technical way.

Another component of the system of technical guidance of production is the technical guidance of machine operation.

Through this guidance the technical equipment for tractors and other farm machines is supplied and their repairing is done on time, various types of medium and small-size farm implements are manufactured and land construction is undertaken on a big scale to enable more machines to work in broader areas for greater variety of farming operations. This increases the labour efficiency of farmers, make them work in a more decent manner and eases their laborious work.

The technical guidance of irrigation is also important. Through this guidance new irrigation projects are carried on actively, the existing irrigation and drainage facilities are repaired and kept in good shape and, according to a well-arranged plan for water control and drainage, the crops are watered sufficiently in time to meet their biological requirements and are kept from the damage caused by the pooled water.

The county co-operative farm management committee exercises a unified control over the system of technical guidance of production, which consists of closely inter-linked systems for technical guidances of farming, machines and irrigation, and makes it function properly, with the result that the agricultural production can be placed on the basis of the latest science and technology.

Planning is another important component of the industrial method of management.

Workers of the management committee are familiar with the Party policies' requirements in agricultural production and the actual state of affairs in agricultural development in their county. They themselves go down to the co-op farms and consult with the farmers in order to work out a plan. Such a method enables them to determine on the correct orientation of production in keeping with the natural, economic conditions of each co-op farm, ward off subjectivism and departmentalism and enlist the inner potentialities to the fullest extent in planning. The plan thus drawn up can meet the demand of the state and becomes most positive and incentive.

The county co-operative farm management committee is kept informed of the present state of farm machines, irrigation facilities, seeds, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals by the enterprises under its direct control. And it has the scientific data on land and climate at its disposal. It keeps an overall control over the whole of agricultural plans in its county and gives unified, comprehensive guidance. This results in well-balanced co-ordination of all factors in the production.

In accordance with the plan mapped out, the management committee can ensure corfect guidance in carrying out the plan under the well-organized system of direction ranging from the enterprises under its direct control to co-op farms, their workteams and sub-workteams.

It strengthens guidance and control over the labour administration and financial management which hold an important place in guidance of enterprises. This leads the co-op farms to concentrate all their efforts on farming, strictly observe the socialist principle of distribution based on the quantity and quality of work done and further reinforce their economic foundation while rapidly improving the co-op farmers' living standards by fixing correct ratio of accumulation to consumption.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Another advantage offered by the county co-operative farm management committee is its organic combination of ownership by all the people with co-operative ownership and its strengthening of state guidance and assistance to the co-operative economy." (Ibid., p. 444.)

Under the new system of agricultural guidance the state strengthens in every way the material, technical and financial support to the co-op farms and helps them with manpower and, on this basis, the industrial method of management is developed in depth in agricultural production. In this course ownership by all the people is organically combined with co-operative ownership and the production ties between industry and agriculture grow stronger.

For the past eleven years following the establishment of the new system of agricultural guidance the state made 1.5 times as much investment on capital construction for agriculture and supplied the co-op farms with a large number of machines and equipment free of charge.

Moreover, modern dwellings, schools, clinics, hospitals, nurseries, kindergartens and many other educational, cultural, public health and welfare establishments were built at the state expense.

What was more, every year witnessed all the people giving assistance to agriculture.

Tractors and other farm machines, which are under the category of ownership by all the people, together with the drivers, were allocated to the co-op farms. This led ownership by all the people to penetrate deeper into co-operative ownership on a broader scope and, at the same time, resulted in further strengthening the direct production ties between industry and agriculture.

In this way, the groups of technicians and technical means sent out by the state came to serve agriculture better, and ownership by all the people held an overwhelming proportion and decisively strengthened its leading role in agricultural production.

The new system of agricultural guidance with the management committee as its basis is so excellent that it has demonstrated great vitality in our socialist rural construction.

For the past eleven years guidance was given to agriculture by the industrial method of management under this system. As a result, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions were powerfully propelled in the countryside and agricultural production showed a rapid growth. Thus, the new system of agricultural guidance stepped up the socialist rural construction as a whole, bringing about an epochal change in the final solution of the rural question.

True, the establishment of this new system in our country constituted a great revolutionary change in guidance and management of socialist agriculture and a big historic event in hastening the final solution of the rural question and the complete victory of socialism as well.

Pak Ju Sol

Korean People's Celebration of 55th Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution

Our people, together with the working people of the world, celebrated with jubilance the 55th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Celebration gatherings were held in cities, factories, enterprises, co-op farms and units of the Korean People's Army.

A Pyongyang city celebration meeting was held at the Moranbong Theatre on the evening of November 6.

Spread on the background of the platform was a red flag bearing a portrait of Lenin, the great Leader of revolution, genius of mankind and teacher of the working people of the world.

Attending the meeting were Comrades Kim Il, Yang Hyong Sop and Kim Man Gum; Pak Yong Sun, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Li Gi Yong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association as well as functionaries of Party and government bodies and public organizations, men of science, education, culture, art and the press, working people in the city and servicemen of the Korean People's Army.

Invited to the meeting were N.G. Sudarikov, Soviet Ambassador, and staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang; the members of the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and other Soviet guests on a visit to our country.

When the meeting was declared open, the national anthem of the Soviet Union and the Patriotic Song of our country were played.

Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, made a report at the meeting.

On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution he, in the name of the entire Korean people, extended warmest congratulations to the fraternal Soviet people.

Referring to the tremendous historic significance of the October Revolution, he said that the revolutionary banner of October held aloft by the Russian working class under the leadership of the great Lenin was a torchlight of victory in the revolution which clearly indicated the world working class and the oppressed nations the road to social and national liberation.

He gave the congratulatory words that after the October Revolution the Soviet people led by Lenin and the Bolshevik Party converted their country into a mighty socialist power.

He quoted the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying: **"The victorious October Revolution greatly stimulated and inspired our people, who had long been fighting against feudal oppression and Japanese imperialist occupation, and it was a trail blazer that showed them the correct path of struggle."**

In the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, he stressed, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung creatively applied the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism, shaped the *Juche*-based line and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, thus ushering in a new, great era in the development of the Korean communist movement and national-liberation struggle.

Noting that the brilliant revolutionary traditions, roots of our Party and revolution, were established in the flames of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he dwelled on the great successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Referring to the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, he expressed the conviction of our people that the relations will further strengthen and develop in the future in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Soviet Ambassador N.G. Sudarikov spoke next.

Saying that the celebrations of the October Revolution were taking place in an atmosphere of extraordinary political and labour upsurge for greeting the forthcoming 50th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, the glorious holiday of the Soviet state, he pointed to the big achievements made by the Soviet people in their efforts for the development of industry, agriculture, science and technology, the enhancement of the material and cultural standards of the working people and for the increase of defence power.

The remarkable successes made by the Korean working people in socialist construction thanks to the meticulous organizational work and day-to-day guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly showed the superiority of the socialist system and make a great contribution to the growth of the might of the socialist countries, he stressed.

The Soviet people and Communists, he said, are firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries, the two peoples and the two Parties based on the invincible principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will develop and strengthen in the interest of the two countries.

The meeting closed with the playing of "the Internationale."

The Soviet film week was held in our country in honour of the 55th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Pyongyang city meeting celebrating the 55th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution

Nixon and His Ilk Can Never Retrieve Themselves from Doom

According to news dispatches, Nixon, war-like boss of U.S. imperialism, was "reelected" in the foul, farcical "presidential election" which was held in the United States on November 7, an election in which murder, trickery, deception and fraud prevailed.

As shown by the reactionary U.S. two-party system more than 100 years old, the "presidential election" in the United States is, after all, a farce for replacement of power between the monopoly bourgeois parties—the Republican and Democratic parties. Therefore, it is little noteworthy who has become the president after the election.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, said:

"All the policies of the United States of America originate from the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, and they can never change so long as the United States remains an imperialist power and does not give up her ambition for world domination. No matter who becomes U.S. president, he only executes the colonial policy and expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism faithfully as a spokesman for the interests of the U.S. monopolies." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 116.)

The rascal Nixon owes his "reelection" directly to his faithful execution of the most reactionary and aggressive home and foreign policies of U.S. imperialism.

Nixon is a rascal more vicious and cunning than any other successive bosses of U.S. imperialism. Being a notorious warmaniac and a brutal and ferocious man-slaughterer, Nixon faithfully reflected the interests of the U.S. imperialist monopolies in his policy during the last four years and left no stone unturned to save U.S. imperialism from imminent ruin.

In 1969, as soon as they came to power, Nixon and his ilk advocated the ill-famed "Nixon doctrine" and obdurately resorted to the sly double-dealing tactics fused with "peace" and the "policy of strength" and tried desperately to curb the just struggle of the world people for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Under the subterfuge of "Vietnamization" of the war, the Nixon clique quickened the pace of escalating the aggressive war in Viet Nam and extended it to the whole area of Indochina and these days they are seeking to obscure the commitments they gave even after they agreed with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on ending the war and restoring peace in Viet Nam. Further, under the unctuous signboard of "peaceful settlement" and "fair solution" they strained the situation of the Near and Middle East to the extreme. Prattling that "the United States believes the right of each country to take its own course," they worked their hardest to stamp out the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are moving forward to build a new society. The U.S. imperialists are still keeping under their occupation Taiwan Province, an integral part of the inviolable territory of the People's Republic of China.

In particular, during his assumption of office, Nixon, together with his bandits, carried on grave acts of war provocation against the Korean people and employed every conceivable means and method to keep Korea divided forever, make south Korea a permanent colony of U.S. imperialism and, furthermore, to gobble up the whole of Korea. Even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement, they openly declare that they will not pull back the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea. And they are making haste with the "modernization" of the south Korean army and frequently staging provocative military exercises.

In an effort to achieve their aim of Asian aggression, the U.S. imperialists further tightened the collusion and collaboration with Japanese militarism and worked madly to establish the U.S.-Japan joint operation system directed against our country and other Asian nations.

While whimpering about "prosperity," "construction of affluent society," "freedom" and "equality," the Nixon clique subjected the people of the United States to unrestricted exploitation and cruelly suppressed the anti-war, anti-government movement of the people and the just struggle of the Negroes in the United States for class emancipation.

Nixon's four-year term of office was in fact a term of his faithful service as an out-and-out mouthpiece for the interests of the U.S. imperialist monopoly capitalists and as their unrivalled servant.

In his speech made after his "reelection," Nixon again harped on a robber-like sophistry, raving that he would seek what he called "a new era of peace." This gives an inkling of Nixon clique's intention to prosecute the policies of aggression and war more maliciously under the signboard of "peace."

By no means and method, however, can the U.S. imperialists with Nixon as the ringleader retrieve themselves from their own ruin.

Chin Bang Hun

Another Hubbub from South Korea

All the Korean people and peace-lovers throughout the world warmly hail the successes of the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission held in Pyongyang some time ago.

Now, from south Korea comes another hubbub throwing cold water on these successes and vilifying our side.

The second meeting adopted an agreement on the composition and operation of the NSCC. At the same time, a joint information was released which reaffirmed the agreed point in the north-south joint statement providing for refraining from slandering and calumniating each other and which dwelt on a decision to take a series of measures to implement it. Nevertheless, the undesirable hubbub has remained unabated in south Korea ever since. This we cannot but regard as an alarming sign.

On the day following the announcement of the joint information a man entitled Director of Political Affairs Section of the south Korean newspaper **Tong-a Ilbo**, who had been to Pyongyang for the NSCC Co-Chairmen's meeting, aired his "impressions" over a south Korean radio; he said that he "saw many shabby, straw-thatched cottages on the hillocks in north Korea—cottages which have not been reported by the newsmen who had been there," that north Korea "was lagging far behind in rezoning of the arable land" and that he witnessed the "irrigation facilities along the road—replenishment of those built under Japanese imperialist rule."

It is obvious that such utterance is designed to misrepresent the realities of the rural areas in the northern half where modern dwellings for farmers have been built all over, irrigation and electrification been completed and mechanization and chemicalization are stepped up on a high level and to purposefully belittle the excellence of our socialist system and people's living.

What he was driving at through this sort of misrepresentation might be to cover up the realities of the south Korean rural areas which were devastated under the colonial feudal yoke and to hoodwink the south Korean people who are longing for the northern half and craving for national reunification. No one, however, can talk black into white and dissemble the real situation with this kind of false report.

In the account of his "impressions," he made some comparisons between the north and the south in railway and automobile traffic volume and the like, choosing only slanderous words which are detrimental in every way to creating an atmosphere of the north-south understanding and trust.

He went so far as to complain that the members of the south Korean side had been shown around the shops belatedly by our guides on the day of their departure from Pyongyang.

Our guides had conducted them to the shops, considering that they might want to have some souvenirs before leaving for Seoul. But, absurd enough, the man from **Tong-a Ilbo** found faults with our good intentions, taking them amiss.

Worse still, he tried to give a false impression that the inhabitants in the northern half were pressed in an "organized way" to "give a cold reception" to the personnel of the south Korean side who came to our areas.

It is only to be understood that all these statements are prompted by a foul motive of sowing discord and creating the feelings of antagonism among the fellow countrymen.

South Korea has been under "emergency martial law" and, accordingly, the rigid press censorship established. This fact sets us to ponder over what such hubbub means.

The south Korean side should no longer continue to hurl slanders and tell lies about our side, changing one method after another, in violation of the stipulation agreed upon in the north-south joint statement.

Ryu Gye Hwan

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Peruvian Communist Party headed by Ernesto Rojas, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Peruvian Communist Party, arrived in Pyongyang on November 7 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea.

☆ A government trade delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce, came to Pyongyang on the 7th by air to visit our country.

☆ J. de Blogli, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the French National Assembly, and his suite arrived in Pyongyang on the 7th by plane for a visit to our country on the invitation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

☆ A delegation of the People's Bank of China and the Bank of China headed by Fang Kao, Vice-President of the People's Bank of China and Deputy General Manager of the Bank of China, came to Pyongyang on the 7th by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Bank and the Foreign Trade Bank of Korea.

☆ An educational delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Abdul Ali Khan, Secretary of the Ministry of Education, arrived in Pyongyang on the 7th by plane for a visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the Teachers' Union of Japan headed by Motofumi Makieda, Chairman of its Central Executive Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on the 7th by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers of Korea.

☆ A government trade delegation of Hungary headed by Tordoi Jeno, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, came to Pyongyang on the 7th by plane to conclude an agreement on commodity delivery and payment for 1973 with our country.

☆ A Chinese friendship tourists' group headed by Wang Chin-kuo, Standing Member of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, China, arrived in Pyongyang on the 7th by train for a visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the Central Meteorological Bureau of China, headed by Chang Wen-hsuan, its Deputy Director, came to Pyongyang on the 7th by train for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Korean Hydro-Meteorological Bureau.

☆ A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic headed by Werner Kahlweit, its Vice-President, arrived in Pyongyang on the 7th by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK.

☆ A delegation of the Poland-Korea Friendship Model Agricultural Cooperative headed by Wladyslaw, Secretary of the Council of the Central Federation of Polish Agricultural Cooperatives and Chairman of the Model Agricultural Cooperative, came to Pyongyang on the 7th by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Agricultural Commission.

☆ A delegation of Romanian history teachers headed by Vaseil Crestean, senior lecturer of the History Faculty of the Yashi University, Romania, arrived in Pyongyang on the 7th by plane for a visit to our country under this year's plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Romania.

☆ A government economic and trade delegation of the Guyana Cooperative Republic headed by Dr. K. S. King, Minister of Economic Development, came to Pyongyang on the 10th by train to visit our country.

☆ A delegation of the Japan-Korea Sports Exchange Promotion Federation with Kyuta Yamaguchi, Director of the Japan Sports Association, Chairman of its Dissemination Committee and Chairman of the Chiba Prefectural Sports Association, as its head and with Ichiro Hatta, Chairman of the Japan Amateur Wrestling Association, Director of the Japan Sports Association and Executive Member of the Japan Olympic Committee, as its adviser arrived in Pyongyang on the 10th by plane for a visit to our country. It is accompanied by the newsmen.

U.S. Imperialism Must Face the Changed Reality and Act Discreetly

The U.S. imperialists have an intense dislike of the north-south contact and dialogue and the unprecedentedly growing desire of our people for national reunification.

According to a report from Washington, recently the U.S. Defence Department has "considered" the dispatch of another F-4 Phantom squadron to south Korea. This aggressive plan, it was said, aims at filling the "vacancy of air force" in south Korea. Needless to say, this exposes the ulterior motive of U.S. imperialism to oppose the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and keep south Korea as a military base for invading the northern half of our Republic.

The announcement of the north-south joint statement has brought a new phase in solving the question of reunification of our country. At this juncture the U.S. imperialists schemed the plot. This is another provocation to the unanimous desire of our people and the trend of the times to achieve the earliest reunification of the country in accordance with the agreed points of the joint statement.

When the joint statement was announced, the U.S. imperialist aggressors welcomed it and supported the peaceful reunification of our country in words, but behind the scene they have acted in the other way.

They raved that "the U.S. will faithfully fulfil its commitments to south Korea in spite of the north-south talks" and "the U.S. will continue with the plan to modernize the south Korean army," and have brought ceaselessly modern arms and combat equipment, including destroyers of new type, to south Korea and conducted military exercises and the on-the-map training for transporting military personnel and combat materials from the U.S. to south Korea.

This is a criminal attempt to maintain the tension in Korea, speed up war preparations, obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea and perpetuate its division.

The scheduled additional shipment of air force to south Korea is a product of such machinations.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying their ideological and cultural infiltration into south Korea, along with military aggression.

According to a report from Seoul, the president of the U.S. "crusade" visited south Korea some time ago and propagated the idea of "annihilating communism" among the south Koreans. He stressed the need to build an "ideological barrier" and put forward the plan to "assist" the south Korean churches every year.

The president of the "crusade," a U.S. imperialist servant, toured many places of south Korea with a flourish of trumpet, saying that religion could overcome communism and the "Christian gospel" would serve to pave the way for "prevailing over communism."

All the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to introduce military equipment into south Korea and spread the ideas of "anti-communism" and U.S. worship among the south Koreans show how desperate they are to hinder our national reunification, keep the nation's split and hold south Korea in bondage.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"U.S. imperialism is on the decline today, but its aggressive nature remains unchanged and it continues its death-bed struggle. The signboard of 'peace' put up by the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a screen to mislead people." ("New Year Address," 1972, Eng. ed., p. 24.)

The fanatic manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in south Korea prove that peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification can not be expected as long as the aggressors are stationed in the country.

There is no ground or pretext for the U.S. imperialist aggressors to stay in south Korea, particularly so today when the north-south joint statement has made it clear to solve the question of the country's reunification on the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification and great national unity and when the north-south contact and dialogue are held to hasten national reunification with concerted efforts of the nation, as agreed upon in the joint statement.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their aggressive machinations can not be justified with any pretext or by anybody. The U.S. imperialists must discontinue all aggressive plots and quit south Korea at once. This is the unanimous demand of our people and peace-loving people of the world and the demand of the times.

Commentator

"Ulsa Protectorate Treaty"—Product of Imperialist Japan's Policy of Aggression on Korea

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In the late nineteenth century Japanese imperialism mapped out a plan of aggression on the continent and set about realizing its criminal ambition of world domination." (Selection of Kim Il Sung's Works, Vol. I, Korean ed., p. 150.)

Toward the late 19th century and the early 20th, the Japanese imperialists grew more and more ambitious for overseas expansion and set Korea as their first target.

After a long preparation, the Japanese pirates forced Korea to accept the notorious "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty of 1905," aimed at establishing their domination.

The "treaty" was a direct product of the Japanese imperialists' policy of aggression pursued over a decade beginning with their armed invasion of Korea in 1894.

Already at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese aggressors manoeuvred to secure the "protectorship" of Korea. They formulated the "imperial policy on Korea" (Japan's policy on Korea—Ed.) and other aggressive policies. Right after their provocation of the Russo-Japanese War, they stepped up the preparation for imposing "protectorate" on Korea by means of an "advisory government."

Meantime, having secured the guarantee for their "protectorate" over Korea from Anglo-American imperialists, the Japanese imperialist aggressors worked out a draft "protectorate treaty" in April 1905, around the close of the Russo-Japanese War, a draft containing stipulations for the seizure of Korea's diplomatic jurisdiction, for Japanese "supervision over Korean administration... and for protection of Japanese citizens. And in October the same year, they cooked up the "Cabinet Decision on Establishing Protectorate over Korea," a document of aggression, and even set the time and method of concluding the "treaty."

In November 1905, they dispatched Hirobumi Ito, a devilish bandit, to Korea on a mission to direct the intrigue of the "protectorate treaty" on the spot.

The Japanese imperialist aggressors intimidated the king and government ministers of Korea to accept the treaty ruinous to the nation on the one hand, and on the other bribed pro-Japanese agents such as the bosses of the "Iljinhoe" and let them publish a request for Japan's "protection" of Korea. Subsequently, they hurled the city of Seoul into an atmosphere of terror, by enmeshing it in appalling military repression and threatening the palace and the government. When they put forward the draft "protectorate treaty," they menacingly said that all that was needed was a consent since the "draft is so perfect that it leaves no room for amendment," and that "in case she rejects the proposal, your country must anticipate a worse result, finding herself in a more difficult situation than that might be brought about by the signing of the treaty." They went so far as to urge the Korean government to "give an early reply" to the matter of signing the "protectorate treaty," which virtually meant an ultimatum. The Japanese even stole away the government seal and let the traitors sign the "treaty" that brought disgrace to the nation.

The aggressive "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" was signed, after a long thoroughgoing preparation by the Japanese robbers, under the threat of arms, by means of every conceivable fraudulence and wicked method unprecedented in the history of the world, and with the help of five traitorous ministers.

The five-article "treaty" manipulated by the Japanese imperialists provided the Japanese government with the right to supervise and direct the diplomatic activities of Korea thereafter, to prohibit the Korean government from making any international treaty or promise without the approval of Japan, to post a resident-general in Seoul and local commissioners under the jurisdiction of the resident-general to direct Korea's diplomatic activities and "any other necessary official work," and the like. Thus, through the signing of the "treaty" the Japanese imperialists usurped all the rights of Korea—political, economic, military and cultural. By depriving Korea of her diplomatic jurisdiction in particular, one of her major sovereign rights, the Japanese imperialists secured favourable conditions for their colonial domination.

This is how our country was virtually reduced to a colony, and our people slipped deeper and deeper into the morass of slavery they had never experienced throughout their history.

Afraid of the possible resistance of our people, the Japanese imperialist aggressors made a top secret of the signing of the "treaty" and even banned press activities.

However, in one of its secret issues published three days after the signing, the **Hwangsong Sinmun** exposed under a banner headline the fact that the "treaty" had been concocted under the military threat of Japanese imperialists and through the treachery of the traitors. The newspaper also carried a resentful editorial entitled "An Appeal to the Entire People on This Day of National Lament," laying bare the aggressive nature of the "treaty."

This lamentable news spread like the wind across the country, and the patriotic people rose up as one in the struggle with burning hatred for the Japanese imperialists and the pro-Japanese traitors.

Shouting the slogan, "Destroy the ruinous five-article treaty!" the infuriated people dashed against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the traitors.

Citizens of Seoul and other cities closed their shops and locked up their homes, and students went on strike. Progressive intellectuals launched a patriotic politico-cultural movement, and in all parts of the country patriotic volunteers forces were formed, which mercilessly destroyed the Japanese imperialists and traitors.

Nevertheless, the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" brought Korea totally under the rule of the Japanese imperialist resident-general.

Under this rule, the patriotic struggle of the Korean people was subjected to a sanguinary repression, they were completely deprived of their political rights, and even their armed forces were disbanded. Land and other resources were plundered without restriction, the development of national capital was blocked, and the right of national education was blotted out.

Today the Japanese militarists revived under the patronage of U.S. imperialism are again stretching their tentacles of aggression deep into the southern half of our country, clinging to their old dream of aggression on Korea.

They are now making a full-scale inroad into south Korea. They are trying to impose the yoke of slavery on our people, viciously manoeuvring to seize even the ownership of south Korean industry these days. They are desperate to obstruct the reunification of our country.

But the history of sanguinary aggression by Japanese imperialism shall not be repeated.

If the Japanese militarists recklessly intrude into our country, forgetting the lessons of history, they will never escape destruction.

Pak Hae Chon

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014-274238